

BARNSTAPLE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

BARNSTAPLE:

Printed at the "North Devon Herald" Office, High Street.

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The Health of the Barnstaple Rural District.

THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Population of the district in 1881, 18,436.
Population of the district in 1891, 19,037.
Area in statute acres, 132,598.
Total births registered in 1894, 485.
Total deaths registered in 1894, 312.
Natural increase 173.
Birth rate per 1,000 of population, 25.47.
Death rate per 1,000 of population, 16.38, or adding differences occurring in deaths outside the district among persons belonging thereto, and deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto, viz., 10, making a total death rate per 1,000 of 16.9.
Total deaths from zymotic diseases, 21.
Rate per 1,000 of population, 0.67.
Birth rate of England and Wales per 1,000 of population—not yet published.
Death rate of England and Wales per 1,000 of population—not yet published.
Death rate from principal zymotic diseases for England and Wales per 1,000—not yet published.

Bear-street, Barnstaple, February 1st, 1895.

To the Chairman, and members of the Rural District Council, Barnstaple Union,—Gentlemen,—I have the honour to forward you my annual report for the year 1894.

POPULATION.—The population, according to the Census of 1891, shows a slight increase to that of 1881, the population of 1881 being 18,436, and that of 1891, 19,037, increase 601.

Owing to the kindness of Dr. Reece, the Government Inspector, I am enabled to give the following table:—

Table showing the number of dwelling houses in the Barnstaple Rural Sanitary District rated in 1894 at the following rateable values:—

	Under £5	£5 to £10	£10 to £20	£20 to £30	£30 to £40	over £40	Total.
Districts.	£10	£20	£30	£40	£40	£40	
No. 1.	944	267	86	34	21	16	1,363.
No. 2.	959	257	110	39	27	88	1,480.
No. 3.	708	150	63	12	14	41	983.
	2,611	674	259	85	62	145	3,836

In the majority of cases the farmhouses are rated with the lands.

The above return does not include farmhouses except where they are separately rated.—W. H. TOLLER, clerk.

ACREAGE.—The whole district contains 132,598 acres and is divided into three districts superintended by your three Sanitary Inspectors, viz.:—

DISTRICTS:—

District.	Sanitary Officer.	Acreage.	Population.
No. 1.	John Clement.	36,402	6,849
No. 2.	Richard Vicary	40,103	6,755
No. 3.	Samuel Rebins	56,093	5,433
Total.....		132,598	19,037.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The vital statistics will be found in the corresponding tables, and are estimated on the Census of 1891.

BIRTH RATE.—The total number of births registered in the year 1894 was 485, as against 538 for 1893, being a decrease of 42. Of these 263 were males and 222 females, giving a birth-rate of 25.47 per 1,000 of population, as against 28.20 for 1893.

DEATH RATE.—The total number of deaths registered in the year 1894 was 312 as against 256 for 1893, an increase of 56. Of the 312 deaths, 147 were males and 165 females, being an average death rate of 16.38 per 1,000 of population, as against 13.44 in 1893.

The following table will show the deaths at different ages.

Districts.					
No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Total.		
52	45	36	133	65 years and upwards	
38	13	13	64	25 years and under 65	
7	2	4	13	15 " " "	
6	8	2	16	5 " " "	
9	12	6	27	1 " " "	
14	25	20	59	Under one year.	

126 105 81 312
Of the 133 deaths at 65 and above,—
10 were over 90 years of age
35 " 80 and under 90
71 " 70 " 80

The deaths in 1894 were attributed to the following diseases:—

Diseases.	Districts.			Total.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	
Diphtheria	2	8	0	10
Diarrhoea	0	2	1	3
Puerperal Fever.....	1	0	0	1
Phthisis	9	0	6	15
Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy	23	20	18	61
Heart Disease	11	7	5	23
Injuries.....	4	4	0	8
Other diseases	69	53	47	169
Scarlet Fever	2	1	0	3
Enteric or Typhoid Fever.....	1	0	0	1
Measles.....	1	0	0	1
Erysipelas	2	0	0	2
Rheumatic Fever.....	0	1	1	2
Whooping Cough	1	9	3	13
	126	105	81	312

The deaths from Phthisis are 15 as against 14 for last year.

The zymotic diseases are 21 as against 23 for 1893.

Diseases.	Districts			Total.
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3.	
Diphtheria	2	8	0	10
Diarrhœa	0	2	1	3
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever.....	2	1	0	3
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1	0	0	1
Erysipelas	2	0	0	2
Measles	1	0	0	1
	9	11	1	21

Equal to a death-rate of 0·67 per 1,000 against 1·20 for 1893.

CANCER.—The registered deaths from Cancer are 13—2 males and 11 females, as against 11 for 1893—three males and eight females. Nine occurred in the No. 1, and four in the No. 2 district. Giving a death rate of 0·41 per 1,000 as against 0·57 for 1893, or 4·10 per cent. of total deaths, against 4·21 per cent. for 1893.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Deaths under one year.—Debility from birth, 5; premature birth, 9; whooping cough, 9; enteritis peritonitis, 3; intestinal catarrh, 1; convulsions, 6; meningitis, 1; bronchitis and pneumonia, 12; marasmus, 1; diarrhœa, 3; icterus neonatorum, 2; asthenia, 2; malformation of heart, 1; insufficient vitality, 1; tuberculosis, 2; erysipelas, 1.—Total, 59. Giving a death rate of 121·6 per 1,000 of registered births, as against 102·23 for 1893, and 96·77 for 1892, 107·52 for 1891 and 151·52 for 1890; that for England and Wales being to 1,000 registered birth for 1894.

DIPHTHERIA during the past year has been prevalent; forty cases have been notified to me, and of those ten were fatal, two in the No. 1 district, and eight in the No. 2 district. Of the two in the No. 1 district, one occurred in a girl at Tawstock, 6 years of age; she attended the National School, Barnstaple. Nothing could be found on the premises at Tawstock to account for the attack. The other case was that of a Miss West, of Instow, aged 51; the sanitary arrangements here were very imperfect and the drainage defective. The servant girl in the same house was taken ill of the same disease, and sent to her home, before any medical advice was sought. Of the eight cases in the No. 2 district, two occurred in the same house at West Down, at a place called Mount Whisth. One died on January 21st, and the other on January the 25th. The water was obtained from a well immediately adjoining the pig-stye, and with a dung pit not more than three or four feet from it. The pump was locked up, and the

occupants were ordered to obtain their water from a spring a couple of fells off, and none of the other inmates of the house suffered, although the family consisted of six children. One case occurred at the Signal Station at Pottington, Pilton; the child attended the National School, Barnstaple. A good earth closet had been provided by the Authorities, but the occupants had used an old privy near the pigs - sty and dung-pit, and near which this child had been in the habit of sitting. This house is not far from the Pilton receiving-tanks to which attention was called last year. Two other cases occurred at Croyde, Georgeham; in these cases, however, there was nothing to account for the outbreak, but the house is damp, and the ground at the back many feet above the floor of the house. The sixth case occurred at Lilly Cross, Goodleigh, and was that of a child four years of age. The water supply was found impregnated with the drainage from a heap of manure from the field above; this was ordered to be removed. A case of Diphtheria occurred in the same house a month before. The seventh case occurred in a child at Signal Station, Heddon Mill Crossing. Nothing was found at the house to account for this outbreak. The premises were very clean, but they had been using one of the bed-rooms for a sitting room, and thus caused overcrowding of the bed-rooms; this was remedied. The eighth case occurred at Georgeham, in a girl of nine years of age; she attended the National School. The house is damp, and the ground at the back high; there was a cesspit in a very foul condition, which was ordered to be cleared out and filled up. The school closets at Georgeham have been remodelled. During the year the Local Government Board sent down their Inspector, Dr. R. Reece, who devoted some time in visiting the different localities where the disease had prevailed, but who has not yet furnished his report.

The following table gives the number of deaths from Diphtheria since 1884.—1884, 6; 1885, 6; 1886, 8; 1887, 8; 1888, 7; 1889, 10; 1890, 4; 1891, 5; 1892, 6; 1893, 13; 1894, 10.

The relation of school attendance to the spread of infectious diseases, especially Diphtheria, is becoming more and more marked and deserves the serious attention of school managers. They should see that their sanitary arrangements are kept in a satisfactory condition and regularly and systematically attended to. They should see that their schools are thoroughly ventilated, and take every opportunity that offers for the purpose of white-washing and disinfecting them. The investigations of the Local Government Board have proved that the school aggregation is conducive to the intensification of the poison from a mild, and, indeed, unrecognisable form, to one which is virulent and fatal. All are agreed as to the eminently contagious character of this malady. It has been proved that defective drainage and accumulation of decomposing filth favours the disease, and malnutrition and a moist atmosphere tend to make the disease endemic. The importation of a case of diphtheria, followed by the infection of the drains, would produce an epidemic in such locality. Milk is also a fruitful vehicle for the transmission of the disease. It may be imported by the cow or milkman, and the only means whereby people can protect themselves is by boiling the milk. In the cases at West Down and Goodleigh, impure water appeared to be the cause of the outbreak. Sewer gas will also convey the germs of Diphtheria. Recent observers attribute more or less importance to dampness of soil in the production and spread of the disease. Besides contamination by contact and through the medium of the

atmosphere, domestic animals must also be considered as a source of infection. Diphtheria especially clings about damp walls and dark, unventilated houses. Exposure to sunlight and air is supposed to quickly destroy the bacillus.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Five cases have been notified and one proved fatal. The fatal case occurred at Yelland, in the parish of Fremington, and was that of a young farmer. The outbuildings of the house were in a very unsatisfactory state and the surroundings in a very unsanitary condition. I believe the milk in this case was the cause of the attack, as a lady who obtained her supply from this farm suffered from typhoid fever within a few days of her leaving the district. The alterations advised, and the recommendations made, are being carried out by the owners of the premises. The cases notified in the No. 2 district were imported. One was a servant girl from Boutport-street, Barnstaple, and the other two cases were sailors who returned to their homes with the disease. The fifth case notified occurred in a child, four years of age, in the parish of East Down.

SCARLET FEVER.—Has been prevalent, of a mild type; 183 cases have been reported to me, and of these three were fatal: two, in No. 1 district, and one in No. 3 district. I believe that several cases have been mild and no medical man called in; therefore, all the cases have not come to my knowledge. Of the fatal cases one was at Westleigh, in a child 15 months old; another at Swimbridge in a man 23, complicated with pneumonia; and the case in No. 3 district occurred at Brendon, in a girl of 18 years of age.

WHOPING COUGH.—As will be seen by table A. all the thirteen deaths occurred in young children and were complicated with bronchitis and pneumonia.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The Act as heretofore, has worked pleasantly, and has been of great service to the Medical Officer of H. alth. Only one householder has notified, without having called in a medical attendant; in all other cases the medical man alone has sent me the usual certificate. Household-ers do not appear to realise the obligation upon them to notify in all cases of notifiable infectious diseases, and notices should be published showing them the responsibility and the penalty they are liable to in case of default. It is a matter of importance that the dual notification should be strongly enforced upon householders, as its general adoption would enable the Sanitary Officers to cope with the diseases in their early stages and thus prevent their spread. I have received a letter from a medical practitioner in this district complaining that the medical attendant alone is the one who notifies and that the Act should be enforced. I have to thank one or two of the medical gentlemen who notify for their kindness in promptly reporting their cases, and in several instances giving me early and valuable information. During the year I have received notification of the following diseases.

DISTRICTS.

Diseases	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Tl.
Scarlet Fever	109	57	17	183
Diphtheria	14	21	5	40
Enteric Fever	1	3	1	5
Erysipelas	23	2	3	28
Puerperal Fever	2	0	0	2
Total	149	83	26	258

as against 159 for 1893 and 165 for 1892.

I give a return of cases notified in each month:—

Year 1894.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Scarlatina	Diphtheria	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Tl.	Tl.
January under 5....6	1							7	
5 and upwds..		21	6		5			32	37
February under 5...6	2							8	28
5 and upwds..		11	5		4			20	
March under 5...1	4				1			6	28
5 and upwds...		19	2		1			22	
April under 5. 5	1							6	14
5 and upwds...		6	2					8	
May under 5 5								5	18
5 and upwds...		9	1	1	2			13	
June under 5 3	1							4	24
5 and upwds...		16	4					20	
July under 5.....3							1	4	18
5 and upwds...		14						14	
August under 5.....2								2	10
5 and upwds...		5	2	1				8	
September under 5...1	1						1	3	11
5 and upwds...		4	1	2			1	8	
October under 5...4	1							5	23
5 and upwds...		9	4				5	18	
November under 5...2							2	4	20
5 and upwds..		10	1		2		3	16	
December under 5...9							2	11	25
5 and upwds...		12	1				1	14	
					1		6	65	
Total	47	11	136	29	4	2	22	193	258

Dr. Reece, on his visit to the Rural Sanitary Authority in November read the following:—

“Recommendations” “made to the Rural Sanitary Authority as regards measures to be taken with a view to dealing with cholera and other dangerous infectious diseases.”

As the Authority have had his recommendations before them I will only enumerate the headings of his paper.

General duties under the Public Health Act.

1. Isolation provisions, sufficient hospital accommodation for infectious diseases which should include a properly equipped laundry, a mortuary, a suitable and sufficient ambulance, a proper disinfecting apparatus for the efficient disinfection of articles.

2. Water supply.

3. Sewerage and house drainage.

4. Excrement disposal.

5. Actions in regard to nuisances.

6. Unsanitary dwellings.

B. Special duties as regards cholera. He impressed upon the Authority the importance of providing hospital accommodation.

There is at present no hospital accommodation provided and I do not think the Authority should wait for the erection of such building to provide for their use a proper disinfecting apparatus for the efficient disinfection of infected articles.

Up to this time we have usually fumigated the houses, with the infected articles contained therein, by means of burning sulphur. This causes such an intolerable smell of the clothing, bedding, &c., which remains for many months, so that many prefer to go without being disinfected rather than subject themselves to such annoyance, and it is well known that the mere fumigation is not sufficient to destroy the germs. Dr. Parsons, in his report to the Local Government Board, recommends a Portable Steam Disinfecter.

In cases near the town it has been usual to send bedding, &c., to the Urban disinfecting apparatus, but the use of this is not always obtainable and there is a great difficulty in taking the articles to be disinfected and conveying them back again.

To be of service the disinfection should be done with as little publicity and trouble as possible to the persons interested. A portable apparatus like the "Washing-ton Lyons" Patent Portable Steam Disinfecter, which can be taken by means of one horse to the place requiring it, would be of the greatest service. The Barnstaple Port Sanitary have sanctioned the use of the Hospital Ship "Nymphen" by the Barnstaple District Council on certain terms. A case occurred a short time since asking for removal to the ship, but as the arrangements were not completed, the case was not permitted to go on board. Nearly every small village in Denmark have disinfectors, because a cheap one is in the Market made by Reck, of Copenhagen, who is trying to introduce his machine into England at, I believe, one quarter the cost of the one named above.

CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS.—In scattered Rural Districts, where children come from long distances, and in all kinds of weather, with wet feet and clothes, and where school is the only meeting place, it is frequently necessary to close the schools on account of infectious diseases.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.—At Westleigh on account of scarlet fever, in March and May; at Georgeham on account of scarlet fever, in March; at Instow on account of scarlet fever, in August; at Loveacott, on account of scarlet fever, in August; at Georgeham, on account of diphtheria, in November.

DEPTH OF GRAVES.—During the year the question of the depth of graves occurred in the parishes of Bishop's Tawton and Instow, and the Home Office sent their Inspector, Dr. Hoffman, to hold public enquiries.

WATER SUPPLY.—At the County Petty Sessions in April, a case was brought forward of permitting a house to be occupied at Woollacombe without a certificate; a fine of £1 was inflicted. Several samples of water have been examined, and reports made, but no regular analysis required. Seventeen certificates have been granted during the year.

DAIRIES AND COW-SLEDS ACT.—No fresh dairies have been registered. The supply of milk from one dairy was suspended on account of scarlet fever.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES have been visited and inspected and found satisfactory. No complaints have been made during the year.

NUISANCES have been complained of at Bryusworthy, Bickington, and Newton Tracey.

OVERCROWDING.—One case at Westleigh was brought to the notice of the Authority; it was one of those cases in which a labourer and his wife took a small cottage when they married. Their family increased, but their

accommodation did not. An order was made to abate the nuisances, this is one of three cottages at Lower Southcott; and they are all in an unsatisfactory state.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

STICKLEPATH ESTATE.—In January, 1894, the drainage of Sticklepath Estate was brought to your notice, and a report made by Mr. Thorne and plans and sections provided, and the Local Government Board held an enquiry at the Holy Well schoolroom, Tawstock, concerning the application to constitute the Sticklepath Estate a separate drainage district and to borrow moneys for this object. The subject was again before this Board in August and November and is still under consideration.

SWIMBRIDGE.—In January a Parish Meeting was held to take into consideration the proposed system of drainage, and, owing to the liberality of Mr. Smyth, a satisfactory system has been carried out at a small cost to the parish.

BICKINGTON DRAINAGE.—The drainage near Magdala House, at the bottom of Bickington village, has been perfected.

BRAUNTON school drains were relaid under the direction of your Inspector in February, and the connection with the main sewer is progressing.

COMBARTON.—The drain is complete, and the connections are being made.

RURAL PART OF PILTON.—Olinda Place.—A report was made, and under the inspection of Mr. Vicary, the Sanitary Inspector, the drains were cleared.

INSTOW.—The drainage of Marsh Cottages, Instow, has occupied a large share of time and attention during the past year, and has been reported on by your Medical Officer of Health and Surveyor. The subject is still under consideration.

WESTLEIGH.—Special examination of some of the drainage has been made and reported on by Mr. Thorne.

WOOLACOMBE.—The sewer here is carried out and discharging quite fifty feet further than it was a year or so ago, but it is intended to carry it still further in March of this year. The material is on the ground.

RAINFALL IN 1894.

The rainfall in 1894, registered at the North Devon Athenæum, Barnstaple, by Mr. T. Wainwright, was as follows:—

Diameter of funnel 8 inches. Height of top above ground 1 foot, above sea level 15 feet.

	Total depth.	Greatest fall		No. of days
	Inches.	in 24 hours.	Date.	on which 0.1 or more fell.
January	2.49	0.28	30	21
February	2.43	0.37	18	16
March...	2.64	0.58	12	14
April...	1.34	0.32	25	15
May.....	2.90	0.55	8	19
June.....	1.56	0.53	3	17
July....	4.30	0.65	31	23
August...	3.35	0.84	25	17
September	1.90	0.79	7	8
October	5.37	0.82	30	16
November	6.47	1.41	12	19
December	3.51	0.59	14	18
	38.26			203

The year's weather was of a variable character, the finest month of the year being March, when the mean temperature was three degrees above the average, and the per centage of sunshine 48.

The rainfall in May, July, August and November was more than the average and the temperature in May and August below the average. But the most serious event was the flooding of extensive tracts of country in all parts by the heavy rains of November untold suffering was thus caused and many lives were cost.

A large number of letters have been written on various subjects and several reports made to your Authority during the last year.

A great deal of work is done by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors which does not come under the notice of the Authority, and I have to thank the Sanitary Inspectors for their ready assistance in all cases and especially Mr. Vicary for his full reports and remarks on his returns. I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,
JOSEPH HARPER, Medical Officer of Health.

TABLES.

The following table shows the total Births and Deaths, from Zymotic Diseases and Phthisis, since 1894 :

YEARS.	Total Births.	Rate in 1,000 of Population.	Total Deaths.	Rate in 1,000 of Population.	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.	Rate in 1,000 of Population.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Rate in 1,000 of Population.
1894	485	25.47	312	16.38	21	0.67	15	.78
1893	538	28.20	256	13.44	23	1.20	14	.76
1892	496	26.05	292	15.23	29	1.52	14	.76
1891	558	29.32	290	15.73	27	1.41	16	.86
1890	531	28.8	341	18.49	41	2.22	16	.86
1889	549	29.77	273	14.8	16	.86	21	1.13
1888	536	29.00	290	15.73	26	1.41	21	1.13
1887	500	27.12	280	15.18	17	.92	25	1.35
1886	511	27.71	262	14.21	18	.97	23	1.24
1885	510	27.66	321	17.41	36	1.95	35	1.89
1884	535	28.86	303	16.34	20	1.07	28	1.51



1 Rural District. Classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

IN SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
FEVERS.				Cholera	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarhoea and Dysentery	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Typoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal.													
							1				1	2	3	1	4	4
											2	2	1	1	1	1
															4	13
											2				4	7
															12	17
					1						2	5	1	1	1	1
			1		1						2	1			7	17
											2	4	1		2	4
											1				4	13
												2				1
											1	4	8		11	6
												1				20
												2				2
						1							2	1	4	10
															1	2
															7	7
					1	1	1				9	6			13	23
			1		1							17	11	4	56	103
Totaling of the above records of mortality.																
												1		1	5	

Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Barnstaple District Council (Rural), No. 1 District; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.																	
NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5	FEVERS.												
	Census, 1891.	Estimated to middle of 1894.			Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.						
(a.)	(b.)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
					Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.									
ATHERINGTON	475	462	12	Under 5 6 upwds.		1	1								2		
BISHOPS TAWTON	781	675	21	Under 5 5 upwds.		9	3								4		
FREMINGTON	1188	1175	21	Under 5 6 upwds.		4	2								1		
HORWOOD	108	106	3	Under 5 5 upwds.		8			1								
INSTOW	650	648	18	Under 5 6 upwds.		1	1										
LANDKEY	647	663	16	Under 5 5 upwds.		4	5						1		2		
NEWTON TRACEY	140	145	3	Under 6 5 upwds.		2									5		
SWIMBRIDGE	1171	1156	32	Under 5 5 upwds.		2									1		
TAWSTOCK	1206	1253	26	Under 5 5 upwds.		4	2								2		
WESTLEIGH	483	479	9	Under 5 6 upwds.		4							1		3		
TOTALS	6849	6762	161	Under 5 5 upwds.		26	13			1			2		4		19

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District. Yes. Since when? January 1st, 1890. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. There is no Isolation Hospital.

Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the Year 1894, in the Barnstaple District Council (Rural) No. 2 District; classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

(a.)	(b)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.
ASHFORD	151	148	3													
BITTADON	46	44														
BRAUNTON	2171	2197	53			11	1									
GEORGEHAM	747	743	27			24	4									
GOODLEIGH	239	236	2			6	5									
TOTALS	449	452	10			39	16									

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District. Yes. Since when? January 1st, 1890. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. There is no Isolation Hospital.

Table of POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Barnstaple District Council (Rural) No. 3 District, classified according to Diseases, Ages and Localities.

(a.)	(b)	(c.)	(d.)	(e.)	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.	Under 5 upwds.
ARLINGTON	238	240	7													
BERRYNARBOR	652	642	18													
BRATTON FLEMING	499	492	11													
BRENDON	294	310	10													
CHALLACOMBE	226	226	4													
COMB MARTIN	1407	1476	44													
COUNTISBURY	233	255	3													
EAST DOWN	346	339	15													
HIGH BRAY	226	232	5													
KENTISBURY	344	342	8													
LOXHORE	192	186	9													
MARTINHOE	165	157	7													
PARRACOMBE	316	295	5													
STOKE RIVERS	199	199	4													
TRENTISHOE	96	100	1													
TOTALS	5433	5491	151													

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District. Yes. Since when? 1st January, 1890. Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with blank headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the Sick of the District. There is no Isolation Hospital.

JOSEPH HARPER, Medical Officer of Health.

